
APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

APPENDIX A - DEFINITIONS

Adjusted Expenses Per Inpatient Day: Expenses incurred for inpatient care only, and derived by dividing total expenses by inpatient day equivalents.

Admissions: Includes all patients admitted during the reporting period, including neonatal and swing bed admissions and excluding births.

Assisted Living Center: Any institution, rest home, boarding home, place, building, or agency which is maintained and operated to provide personal care and services which meet some need beyond basic provision of food, shelter, and laundry. This care and service shall be provided by competent and qualified individuals who shall maintain a minimum of .8 hours.

Average Daily Census (ADC): The average number of inpatients in a facility on any given day, calculated by dividing the number of inpatient days per year by 365.

Average Length of Stay: The average daily census times 365 (or patient days) divided by admissions (discharges) in one year.

Bed: For reporting purposes, the term "bed" shall refer to the number of beds licensed by the state of South Dakota. In actuality, a facility may have a varying complement of beds depending upon facility design; beds set up and staffed, and licensed beds.

Beds Set Up and Staffed: The number of beds at the end of the reporting period that are staffed and ready for use.

Bed-Days Per Year: The total number of beds usually licensed, times 365. This is a measure of capacity.

Community Hospital: A non-federal, short-term general hospital, excluding a hospital unit of an institution, whose facilities and services are available to the general public.

Depreciation: The depreciation expense applicable to the reporting period. The amount also should be included in accumulated depreciation.

Discharges: Includes all inpatients discharged during the reporting period. Excludes newborns and does not include outpatient visits.

Emergency room visits: Reflects the number of visits to the emergency unit. Emergency room outpatients can be admitted to the inpatient areas of the hospital, but they are still counted as emergency visits and subsequently as inpatient admissions.

Employee Benefits: Includes Social Security, group insurance, retirement benefits, workman's compensation, unemployment insurance, etc.

Frontier Geographic Area: Population density of six or less persons per square mile.

Hospital Bed Size: Grouping of hospitals according to the number of licensed beds in each facility. Community hospitals are grouped according to the following bed sizes: 0-24, 25-49, 50-99, 100-199, and 200+. This is done for analysis purposes and is consistent with the breakdowns by size as used by American Hospital Association publications.

Inpatient Day: A period of service between the census-taking hours on two successive calendar days, the day of discharge being counted only when the patient was admitted the same day.

Long-Term Care Facility: Facilities that provide either skilled care or assisted living care or any combination thereof.

Medicaid: A joint federal and state program that helps with medical costs for some people with low incomes and limited resources. Medical programs vary from state to state, but most health care costs are covered if you qualify for both Medicare and Medicaid.

Medicare: The federal health insurance program for people 65 years of age or older, certain younger people with disabilities, and people with end-stage renal disease (permanent kidney failure with dialysis or a transplant, sometimes called ESRD).

Nursing Facility: Any facility which is maintained and operated for the express or implied purpose of providing care to one or more persons whether for consideration or not, who are not acutely ill but require nursing care and related medical services of such complexity as to require professional nursing care under the direction of a physician on a 24-hour per day basis; or a facility which is maintained and operated for the express or implied purpose of providing care to one or more persons, whether for consideration or not, who do not require the degree of care and treatment which a hospital is designed to provide, but who because of their mental or physical condition require medical care and health services which can be made available to them only through institutional facilities.

Non-community Hospital: Includes federal hospitals, long-term hospitals, specialty hospitals, hospital units of institutions, psychiatric hospitals, hospitals for tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases, chronic disease hospitals, institutions for the mentally retarded, and alcoholism and chemical dependency hospitals.

Observation Services: Those services furnished on a hospital's premises, including use of a bed and periodic monitoring by a hospital's nursing or other staff, which are reasonable and necessary to evaluate an outpatient's condition or determine the need for a possible admission to the hospital as an inpatient. Observation services usually do not exceed 24 hours. However, there is no hourly limit on the extent that they may be used.

Outpatient Visit: A visit by a patient who is not lodged in the hospital while receiving medical, dental, or other services. Each appearance of an outpatient in each unit constitutes one visit regardless of the number of diagnostic and/or therapeutic treatments that the patient receives.

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Percent Occupancy: Average daily census divided by the number of beds. Also, the number of inpatient days per year divided by bed-days per year.

Rural Geographic Area: Population density of more than six persons per square mile but no population centers of 50,000 or more.

Skilled Nursing Care: Provides non-acute medical and nursing care services, therapy, and social services under the supervision of a licensed registered nurse on a 24-hour basis.

Skilled Nursing Facility: An establishment which is maintained and operated for the express or implied purpose of providing care for a person or persons, whether for consideration or not, who are not acutely ill but do require nursing care and related medical services of such complexity as to require professional nursing care under the direction of a physician on a 24-hour per day basis.

Swing Beds: Community hospital beds that are licensed for acute care but are also approved by the South Dakota Department of Health for the provision of short-term nursing care. The beds should meet the following conditions under section 1883,b1 of the Social Security Act: 1) the hospital must be located in a rural area; 2) the hospital must have fewer than 100 acute care beds.

Total Expenses: Is defined as including all payroll and non-payroll expenses (including bad debt) as well as any non-operating losses (including extraordinary losses).

Urban Geographic Area: Having a population center of 50,000 or more.

